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Two new species of *Empoascanara* Distant (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from Yunnan Province, China

YUE-HUA SONG^{1,2,3} & ZI-ZHONG LI^{1,4}

¹Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550025, China

²Institute of South China Karst, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550001, China

³The State Key Laboratory Incubation Base for Karst Mountain Ecology Environment of Guizhou Province, Guiyang, Guizhou 550001, China

⁴Corresponding author. E-mail: songyuehua@163.com; lizizhong38@163.com

Abstract

Two new species, *Empoascanara conchata*, *E. longiaedeaga* **spp. nov.** from Yunnan are described and illustrated, and a key to the species recorded from China is provided.

Key words: Hemiptera, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

The typhlocybinae genus *Empoascanara* Distant, 1918 belongs to the tribe Erythroneurini with *Empoascanara prima* Distant, 1918 as its type species. The genus consists of two subgenera: *Bza* Dworakowska, 1979 and *Empoascanara* Distant, 1918. This is a large genus, with most species distributed in the Oriental region and Afrotropical region.

So far, fifteen species have been reported from China, all from the subgenus *Empoascanara*. In the present work, two new species, from Yunnan province, are described and illustrated and with a key to known species from China. Materials studied are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, China (GUGC).

Empoascanara Distant, 1918

Empoascanara Distant, 1918: 94

Type species: *Empoascanara prima* Distant, 1918

Crown fore margin strongly produced and angulate medially or weakly produced, broadly rounded apically. Vertex usually with pair of dark preapical spots or with large median apical patch. Pronotum pale or almost entirely dark or with dark posterior margin. Forewing with venation of clavum obscure.

Male genitalia: Pygofer lobe rounded or angulate. Pygofer with variously shaped dorsal appendage, movably articulated with dorsal margin or immovably fused to dorsal margin; some species with ventral appendages. Subgenital plate expanded near base, with 2–4 basal macrosetae on outer margin and with distinct marginal subbasal rigid setae forming continuous row or restricted to basolateral angle. Style apex various. Aedeagus with or without apical, subapical or basal processes. Connective nearly Y-shaped, with distinct central lobe and short arms; stem well developed or bifid.

Distribution: Oriental, Afrotropical and Australian regions.